Differed Schedules Discussed by the

Committee Today-Only One

Concession Secured.

but they were not accepted by the republi-

No Agreement Reached.

exchange of views concerning the various changes made could be profitably devoted

The democratic members appeared some-

what disappointed at not securing an agree-

ment as to the time and there is a possibil-ity that they may undertake to have the

One Concession Secured.

today did not take the same course as yesterday. Instead of beginning where they left off yesterday and taking up the bill paragraph by paragraph the committee changed from one schedule to another and discussed several changes made by the Senate committee. The republicans suc-ceeded in securing one concession on

unglazed encaustic tiling, the duty on which was increased to slightly above the rate fixed in both the Senate and House bills.

This was the only result of the morning's An Agreement to Be Reached.

There are indications that the republican

and democratic members of the committee

will soon reach an agreement as to the

time when the bill shall be reported. There

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

Caucus This Morning.

pose of assigning Senators Blanchard and

sary by the resignations of Senators Wal-

The proceedings of the caucus were de-

voted entirely to this work, and the assign-

ments made by the steering committee were ratified without exception by the caucus.

There had been more interest in the assign-

commerce than in any other, and there were

understood to be several Senators who were anxious to assume Senator White's chair in

this room. This ambition did not show it-self in the caucus, however, and the selec-tion of Senator Berry for the place was gen-

Messrs, Blanchard and McLaurin were as signed as follows: Blanchard—Chairman

improvements of the Mississippi river, and

survey, and member of the committees on civil service and retrenchment, claims, In-dian depredations and improvement of the

Other Assignments.

Other assignments were made as follows:

Bate, chairman committee on military af-

fairs; Berry, member committee on com-

tive departments; Jones of Arkansas, mem-

ber committee on contingent expenses; Pasco, member committee on military af-

roads; Caffery, member of the committee on

Senator Peffer resigned as a member of

the committee on Mississippi river improve-ments, as did Senator Caffery as member of

the committee on pensions, and Senator Martin as a member and chairman of the

vey, and Senator Bate the chairmanship of the Mississippi river improvement commit-

tee. These resignations, added to those an-

nounced yesterday, were all made necessary

Nominations by the President.

The President today sent the following

Interior-Samuel Truesdell of Brooklyn,

Charles P. Blakely of Montana, to be

register of the land office at Bozeman, Mont.; Clark S. Rowe of South Dakota, to

be register of the land office at Chamber

the city of Georgetown. War-First Lieut. Frederick G. Hodgson

Young, Alias Lonsdale, Extradited.

had fled to England, and when the officers obtained knowledge of his movements, it

was found that he had been guilty of frau

intent to murder in Rochester, N. Y.

N.Y., to be pension agent at New York.

Pacific railroads; Smith, member of co

fairs; Peffer, member of committee on

mittee on interstate commerce.

nominations to the Serate:

Blanchard-Chairman

erally accepted as a wise one.

thall and White.

Mississippi river.

The proceedings with reference to rates

time fixed by a formal motion.

to the work.

do, at today's meeting.

TWO CENTS.

THEY HAD NO ARMS

Mr. Breckinridge's Counsel Called Upon to Show Their Hands.

BRADLEY MAKES REMARKS

The Sequel of Yesterday's Appeal to Fisticuffs.

SCENES IN COURT TODAY

The exciting incident that followed the adjournment of the Poliard-Breckinridge trial yesterday afternoon increased the public interest in the proceedings in Judge Bradley's court this morning. There was a good deal of talk about possibilities of physical combat; some even about the possible production of shooting frons, and a reduction of the number of the counsel in the case by processes which, according to notions that obtain in the north, are quite popular in Kentucky. This talk got to the judge's ears, in such form, too, as to cause him to take notice of it. It got to the ears of other authorities also, for before the court opened a squad of eight or nine police officers reported at the marshal's office, and it was evident preparations were being made to quell hostilities. Marshal Wilson, however, did not want the policemen, and sent them back to Maj. Moore. Two of the neadquarters detectives, however, remained, and sat among the spectators during the morning. Judge Bradley, when the court met, made the lawyers of the defense, metaphorically speaking, hold up their hands and show that they had no "weepons."



Mr. Shelby and Mr. Johnson. There was no shooting and no reduction today in the number of counsel. If anything, juring the part ings of the day there was nore than the usual amount of courtesy manifested among the lawyers-a Chesterfieldian politeness that was almost oppres-

Miss Pollard Not in Court.

Miss Pollard did not attend court today and there was not a woman in the throng that crowded the court room. Few women applied for admittance, Judge Bradley's of," Judge Bradley went on. "The court action yesterday having evidently discour- has received information that some of the aged them.

counsel explained that Miss Pollard was utterly unable to be present, not having have a very stringent law concerning sufficiently recovered from the effects of the fainting spell she suffered in court yesterday afternoon. Of course, her absence from the trial, either through choice or because of sickness, did not hinder the progress of the case, as the presence neither of the defendant nor of the plaintiff is necessary in a civil case; except, of course, when it becomes necessary for either to take the wit-

Col. Breckinridge, the defendant, was present in court, being among the first of the interested parties to the suit to arrive. As on the preceding days of the trial, he occupied himself in prompting his counsel, seeming to be familiarly acquainted with every feature of the case, and frequently suggesting matters apparently overlooked by his counsel. Near him sat Gen. Breck-

The Pressure for Admittance. The crowd in attendance this morning was the largest during the trial. Many were sensational features of yesterday's proceedings. The pressure upon Marshal Wilson



or admission to the court room was, therewe, unusually great and persistent, and the two time-honored pretenses of being a newspaper man or a member of the bar were made by so many that had not the marshal had the benefit of a former four rears' experience in similar matters he would have imagined doubtlessly that about every other man in Washington was either a member of the legal profession or a news-

Notwithstanding the fact that Judge a veapon." Eradley had yesterday directed that no women, unless witnesses in the case, should be admitted to the court room, several this morning applied to the baliff for admission, and when informed that they could not enter were not a little indignant. All manner of persons besieged the marshal and his ficers for admission. One was a clerical looking man dressed in somber black and wearing a small white tle, who presented card to Deputy Marshal Leonard, explaining that he was a minister of the Go pel from New York city, and wished to be present, with two or three friends he had with him. He and his companions were admitted, probably on the ground that, as sug-gested to Mr. Leonard by a bystander, the minister wished to be present that he might later, before his flock, point a moral by re-lating a story from real life.

They Had No Pistols. There was the keenest kind of interest in the opening proceedings of the court. There was a prevailing idea that Judge Bradley was going to punish in some way the lawyers who were concerned in the fisticuffs last evening. Judge Bradley took occasion at the start, however, to announce that the court could take no judicial notice of the occurrence, and confined himself to expressing regret for it. He made something of a sensation, however, by calling attention to representations, which, he said, had been made to him, that counsel for the defense had come into the court room armed, and he made some comments on that. Judge Bradley, seemingly, was very much in earnest. The scene was an interesting one. When the judge finished, the lawyers for the defense rose, one after the lawyers for the defense rose, one after another, and disclaimed having in their possession any deadly weapon. Mr. Phil. Thompson did not rise till the last, and of course this attracted retered to had been made to the court by them.

"None whatever; neither directly or indirectly," said Judge Bradley.

This ended the incident and the court course, this attracted notice to him, be-

meant that he was going to confess hav-ing a pistoi or something tucked away in his boot. But Mr. Thompson laughed and remarked: "I am the only one left," and remarked: "I am the only one left," and then made a disclaimer like all the rest. Judge Bradley's features during these remarkable opening proceedings were stern, like some schoolmaster who had before him a lot of boys suspected of having a blow-gun concealed somewhere among them. But his features relaxed when Mr. Thompson made his disclaimer, and he seemed pleased to know that he had been misinformed. The business of the day was then taken up and there was no further allusion to arms.



Among the interested spectators of today's proceedings was Judge Lipscomb day's proceedings was Judge Lipscomb of Prince William county, Va., who presided at the recent trials of Jim Robinson and Ben White, the young negroes who crim-inally assaulted Mrs. Hefflin and Mrs. Elinally assaulted Mrs. Hellin and Mrs. El-liott, near Manassas, Va., in January last. Representative Morse of Massachusetts was also a spectator. The Trouble Last Evening.

When the court assembled Judge Bradley at once referred to the trouble last evening. He had noticed, he said, that the newspapers this morning had laid out a course for him to pursue, and put words in his

mouth which he had never uttered.

"There was," he said, "an unfortunate occurrence which I did not see in the precincts of the court after the court had adjourned last evening, which I of course regret, and I have no doubt the parties responsible for it regret. It isn't a matter, however, of which the court can take julicial notice, except to express the hope that the gentlemen will curb and restrain their the gentlemen will curb and restrain their a mile from the Metropolitan cars to the feelings. If the matter had occurred when 14th street cars at Dupont Circle. There the court was in session it would have been are nearly 10,000 people fiving in that secthe court was in session it would have been the duty of the court to take prompt notice of it and to administer such rebuke as circumstances demanded, and I think that it need not be said that the court would not be slow in taking such steps as the circumstances required.

Why lie Adjourned the Court.

The nearly 10,000 people living in that section of the city who feel the need of quick transit to the business centers of the city. He read the resolutions recently adopted at meeting of citizens favoring the bill.

Mr. Chapin Brown, in behalf of the citizens of Mt. Pleasant, advocated the bill. He said his associates are not wedded to any particular read. They want outside the nearly 10,000 people living in that section of the city who feel the need of quick transit to the business centers of the city. Chapin Brown, in behalf of the citizens of Mt. Pleasant, advocated the bill.

to proceed further then and there, and gument on one ground of the motion was deemed unnecessary, adjourned the court, trusting that reflection over night, when words had been carefully weighed and so-berly considered, might restore a proper feeling. It is a matter of regret that who-

the offense of carrying concealed weapons

Not as stringent in its penalty as I think it ought to be, but sufficiently so to be

adequate in preventing this offense to a

This is a Law Abiding Community.

have no occasion here to use deadly wea-

pons or to carry them about the person.

The police force is adequate to the protec-

tion of any citizen. Inasmuch as there is

duct is utterly indefensible and entirely

duty, whoever the party may be, to see that the party is prosecuted to the fullest

make this statment on representations made to me. They may be mistaken."

Everyone Denied It.

Mr. Butterworth, rising as soon as the

court stopped speaking, said quietly that so

far as he was concerned he never carried

a weapon in his life. He believed as this

statement of the court concerned the coun-

sel for the defendant that it was only

fair to hear their disclaimers. He would

not believe that any one of the counsel had been guilty of carrying a weapon in court.

Mr. Shelby at once stood up and said that he had never been in the habit of carrying a weapon; that he had not car-

ried one, and certainly he would never have entered this presence with a weapon.

Mr. McKenny made a similar statement. Mr. Stoll said: "I never came into pres-

ence of this court or any other court with

Mr. Carlisle Reads to the Jury.

Thompson, "and I wish to say that I have

not carried a weapon into court."
"I am very glad," said Judge Bradley,

"to hear you so express yourself. The intimation that came to me from many sources was such that I felt it my duty

to take some notice of it."

Mr. Carlisle said he would like to have

ounsel whether any representations of

the character referred to had been made

(Continued on Second Page.)

"I am the only one left," said Mr. Phil.

make no accusation. I simply

The Carrying of Arms "There is another matter I wish to speak

Opponents of the Bill. Mr. Breckinridge and Mr. Stoll.

The opponents of the bill were then heard. Mr. Longshaw appeared in behalf of the property owners of B street, near the Capitol. On B street there are six property adequate in property.

at rect is very steep and very in the street is a street is very steep and very in the street is a means of communication between East and west Washington. The road, if extended west washington. weapons into court is a grievous offense that cannot be tolerated, an offense subject not only to the condemnations and penalties | West Washington. The road, if extended along there, will utterly ruin the property. Mr. Woodall presented a petition of citievidently drawn to the court room in anof this court, but subject likewise to proseticipation of a repetition of some of the cution in the Police Court of the District. "This is a law abiding community. We

> Against Putting It on 17th Street. of 17th street, protested against the route no occasion to carry weapons, such con- along 17th street north of H street. The citizens of that section don't want any and utterly reprehensible. I simply desire road on 17th street. to say that if the court has any information Dr. Bates brought Dr. Bates brought out the point that if

> > Bishop Hurst's Opposition.

Bishop Hurst opposed the bill. He said 17th street is only thirty-two feet wide. He committee to investigate the geological sursaid he is sorry to see Congressman Newlands appearing here in the interests of a railroad, he does not think it modest nor delicate for him to do it, and that it is to perfect the organization as agreed upon contrary to Anglo-Saxon impulses. Bishop Hurst spoke with some bitterness, and his in caucus. words created a surprise. Mr. Richardson called Bishop Hurst to order and protested

Mr. Newlands said the attack upon him too. He resented the attitude of Bishop Hurst.

Chairman Heard's Remarks. Chairman Heard said he thought that with this explanation the matter should be

dropped. Bishop Hurst then proceeded to protest against the road occupying Massachusetts avenue extended, and said he would favor selling the site of the proposed Methodist Ex-Senator B. K. Bruce objected to build-

ng the road on R street. hearings later.

No Agreement as to When It Shall Be At the Hearing of the Traction Com-Reported. pany's Bill.

SOME LIVELY REMARKS MADE

Arguments for and Against the Measure Presented.

MR. NEWLAND'S INVESTMENTS

The Washington Traction Company's bill was given a hearing before a subcommittee of the House District committee this morning. General Manager Wheeler of the traction company opened the argument. He said the necessity for this bill lies in the fact that Congress prohibits the suburban electric railways from coming into the city with overhead trolleys. This bill proposes a method by which those roads can obtain access to the heart of the city. The traction company has asked for independent streets and would like to complete the road before next winter. The company wants to bring its road down 17th street, because it is a wide street and is midway between 14th and 18th streets. There is a space here of seven blocks without a parallel road. The company does not want to conflict with other roads if it can be avoided Mr. The company does not want to conflict with other roads if it can be avoided. Mr. Wheeler presented what he termed a petition signed by a majority of the property holders and residents on 17th street favoring the road. He read letters from the presidents of

the suburban roads favoring the bill.

Why lie Adjourned the Court.

"When the argument was inished yestersit to the city. The citizens want a road,
day the court noticed some indications of not necessarily the read proposed in the bill, excitement on the part of course of defense, due probably to words used in the course of argument, and deemed it unwise to proceed further then and there, and mittee may authorize shall be compelled to for the additional reason that further ar- begin work on that line in Mt. Pleasant. The Underground System a Success.

Congressman Newlands spoke in behalf of the Rock Creek Railway Company. He are reasons for believing that the republireviewed the history of the U street underground system. When the work was bill reported to the Senate early next week derground system. When the work was not wait a sufficient time to allow sober thought and judgment to control their action, which, I think, if they had waited till this morning, would have been difference of only one still the strength of year through all kinds of operated for a year through all kinds of weather, and has been a success. During the recent severe storm the overhead trol-ley was temporarily disabled, while the underground system was not affected. As parties, representing the defendant, have To a Star reporter Mr. Wilson of her come into the court room armed. Whether of the city. At U street it is a fille from the come into the court room armed. Whether of the city. At U street it is a fille from the court room armed. Whether of the city. At U street it is a fille from the court room armed. Whether of the city. At U street it is a fille from the court room armed. Whether of the city. At U street it is a fille from the court room armed. Whether of the city. At U street it is a fille from the court room armed. Whether of the city. At U street it is a fille from the court room armed. Creek Company wanted to come down 17th street just as the Traction Company pro-roses, but the Commissioners amended the Rock creek bill to bring it in over the Metropolitan tracks, down Connecticut avenue. The Rock Creek Company is willing to do that, of course, but the Traction Company bill would afford facilities equally as satis-

Mr. Stephenson of the Metropolitan Railway Company asked how it is proposed to connect the Tenleytown railway with the U street line, to which Mr. Newlands re-plied that a line can come down Massachusetts avenue or connect at a point beyond

tween 17th and 22d streets.

Mr. Wheeler said the amended bill has

abandoned all of the proposed route west Dr. Bates, representing property owners

at any time adequate to prosecute an of-fense of this kind the court will deem it his systems use the same street there will have to be four tracks, and that the two systems cannot use the same track.
Dr. Bates then proceeded to an argument against the practicability of the undersuperable objection to any form of conduit read in 17th street the fact that there is a large water main on the street which would come directly under the tracks. There is sions; Martin, chairman committee on rail-

also a big sewer in the street. He held that 17th street is the worst street in Washington for a conduit road. Mr. Wheeler replied that the feature of Mr. Wheeler replied that the feature of his system is that the conduit does not go below the frost line, and would not affect Senate soon after it convened. the water main. The U street main is not

against his attacking a Congressman in such an unwarranted manner.

was utterly unwarranted. A few years ago company in which he is interested bought 1,000 acres of land along Connecticut ave-nue extended, and before he came to Congress the improvements were commenced. The company has spent over \$2,000,000 in improving that section, building a railroad. etc., and has never called upon the District or the government to advance a dollar. The company has graded Connecticut avenue extended at its own expense, and has expended \$200,000 for bridges. He thought committee as a property owner and tax payer to speak upon a matter of great pub-lic interest, involving the convenience of be major and surgeon; First Lieut, Fredthe people of that section, accommodating

Mr. Beaman protested against the use of Massachusetts avenue extended. Massachusetts avenue extended.
At the close of the hearing it was decided to refer the bill to the District Commissioners, where a hearing will be given, and, if received at the State Department announces essary, the committee will give other that they salled with their prisoner on the majestic for New York last Thursday.

TROLLEY DISCUSSED THE TARIFF BILL GAMA WANTS PEACE

The Leader of the Brazilian Rebels guese corvette Mindello. Gives Up.

PEIXCTO'S DISPLAY TOO IMPOSING

The Senate committee on finance did not Couldn't Hope to Withstand Such is not known. agree upon a time when the tariff bill a Force. should be reported to the Senate, as they thought yesterday they would be able to

time were made by the democratic members

fixing the time when the bill should be fixing the time when the bill should be 1894, by the Associated Press.)
taken up for discussion in the Senate at RIO DE JANEIRO, March 13.—The report Monday, the 26th instant, leaving it to the which was circulated soon after the arrival committee to decide how much of the of the government fleet off the bay of Rio intervening time should be spent in com- de Janeiro to the effect that Admiral Salmittee and how much in the preparation danha Da Gama, the rebel commander in these waters, contemplated surrendering turns out to be correct, and in all probabil-The republican members did not indicate ity the Brazilian rebellion, so far as Rio de an acceptance of the suggestion, nor did Janeiro is concerned, will soon be at an end. they make a counter proposition. Senators | Admiral Da Gama yesterday sought refuge Allison and Aldrich intimated that they on board the Portuguese warship Mindell,

in which to prepare speeches and get them- the warships in the bay now in the bands selves in readiness for the debate in a general way between the reporting of the bill and the time when it should be taken up for consideration, but Senator Morrill, who was the last speeches and get them, the warships in the bay now in the bands of the insurgents, surrendering the garrisons and crews to the government upon the conditions that the admiral and all his ofwho was the only other republican present, expressed a belief that the time necessary for a thorough examination of the bill and and that the lives of the insurgent soldiers and that the lives of the insurgent solliers and sailors be spared.

As this dispatch is sent the reply of President Peixoto has not been made, but it is believed that some kind of arrangement will be arrived at and that the war is ended, so far as the insurgent fleet in these waters is concerned.



The Aquidaban, Republica and, incidentalabout a week on the question of the time as to when the consideration of the bill should begin. The democrats went to take ly, Admiral De Mello, the leader of the rebellion, are still absent, and nothing seems the bill up on Monday the 26th, and the republicans would be willing that it should be taken up the Monday following. April time ago, saw the hopelessness of the in-2. There will be several minor charges made in the bill at the suggestion of the surgent position in Rio bay, and, conserepublicans, but probably none of importquently, took his two best ships southward, in order to co-operate with the insurgent land forces in the south, seeing the only chance of a successful ending to the revolt Assignments Made by the Democratic land.

The democratic members of the Senate such a movement upon the part of the inheld a caucus this morning for the pur- surgent armies will easily be met and defeated by the government troops, and it is was McLaurin to committees and for making said that after the surrender of the fleet a other committee assignments, made neces- number of vessels will be sent in pursuit of Admiral De Mello, while others will be immediately utilized in an attack upon which is now the headquarters of the insurgents and the seat of the revolutionary junta. In fact, it is reported that the govment to membership of the committee on ernment has sounded the crews of the insurgent vessels with the view of ascertaining how many men can be counted upon in the contemplated preparations against Desterro and Mello, and that the insurgent sailors are so disgusted at the seeming desertion of Admiral Mello that a number of them will be found willing to man the government vessels, which will be sent south as soon as possible in order to push the member of the Committees on epidemic diseases, Indian affairs, railroads and public buildings and grounds. McLaurin—Chairman committee to investigate the geological are disheartened by the loss of the larger government success while the insurgents are disheartened by the loss of the larger with the insurgents at Desterro, but Minportion of their fleet.

Arranging for the Attack. The forty-eight hours' notice which The forty-eight hours' notice which Touching the suggestion that Mello might President Peixoto gave on Sunday last, attempt to capture Santos the minister preparatory to commencing an energetic attack upon the rebels, has expired and unless some terms of surrender are merce; Camden, chairman committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate, and member of the committee on organization and conduct of the excu-tive departments; Jones of Arkansas, memhas now completed all his arrangements for this attack and the rebel fleet may and the rebel fleet may

be said to have been caught like rats in a

Justice-Joseph W. Davis of the District Powerful shore batteries, which have not of Columbia, to be justice of the peace for the District of Columbia, to be assigned to yet spoken will, if necessary, open upon the rebel ships, and to this fire will be War-First Lieut. Frederick G. Hodgson, sixth cavalry, to be captain and assistant quartermaster; Capt. James C. Merrill, asquartermaster; Capt. James C. Merrill, as-sistant surgeon, to major and surgeon; Capt. part of the torpedo boats brought from Germany and from the United States. prospect is not a pleasant one for weakened and disheartened crews of the rebel ships, now reduced, it is said, to about 600 men. Aftoat and ashore President erick D. Sharp, twentieth infantry, to be Peixoto is said to have 25,000 men, and the result of the battle, if it is fought, The Department of State has succeeded in should not long remain in doubt.

Naturally, the supporters of the government are elated at the prospects of the securing the extradition of another fugitive from justice from the British authorities. surrender of the rebel fleet, and President Peixoto is being praised for having waited Last August Gov. Flower of New York requested the extradition of Charles Young, allas Lonsdale, charged with assault with

until the rebels were exhausted and then concentrating his fleet for a final attack, he seems to have suddenly placed the insurgents at his mercy.

The merchant vessels in the harbor, profiting by the forty-eight hours' notice given by President Peixoto, have with-drawn to places of safety and are now cut of harm's way should the general engage-

News Received at Lis sday.

News Received at Lisbon.

Saintary League was belowed at the board of trade rooms.

received here from Rio de Janeiro confirm the report that Admiral Saldanhad da Gama, the commander of the rebel fleet of Rio de Janeiro, has abandoned his squadron and sought refuge on board the Portu-

The commander of the Mindello has cabled to the Portuguese government out-lining the facts in the case and asking for instructions. It is understood that the Portuguese commander has asked whether he shall give Admiral da Jama refuge on board the Mindello or whether he shall refuse and order him to return on board his

Confirmatory Advices Received. Advices were received at the State Department last evening from Minister Thompson at Rio Janeiro saying that Several propositions looking to setting a TERMS OF SURRENDER Gama, the insurgent admiral, had gone THE aboard the Portuguese war vessel Mindelo, and had sent to President Peixoto by the cans. One of these propositions looked to (Special Rio de Janeiro Cable Dispatch, Copyrighted. Portuguese officer an offer of surrender on condition of full protection for himself and



Admiral De Mello. Another dispatch was received at a late

ular disposition to take a hand in the conflict, It is not thought, however, that the action of the Portuguese in receiving Gama is necessarily an act of sympathy with the insurgents. The Portuguese are said to recognize a principle of international law, now obsolete, by which "right of asylum," as it is called, is granted temporally by a neutral power to a defeated belligerent. This right of asylum is not recognized of late years by most nations except in cases of years by most nations except in cases of half-civilized peoples, and, moreover, the Brazilian insurgents have never been recognized by anybody as belligerents. There is, therefore, some speculation as to the exact meaning of the action of the Portuguese commander.

Minister Mendonca admitted last evening that he had received news of the surrender, but was unwilling to give out any informa-tion concerning the exact terms of Gama's the final settlement had been made by the was speaking, or would certainly be made by today.

The loyal force of men in the fleet in the

bay aggregate about 25,000. land forces in the south, seeing the only chance of a successful ending to the revolt was in a march upon Rio de Janeiro by land.

The government is of the opinion that such a movement upon the part of the insurgent armies will easily be met and defeated by the government troops, and it is made, therefore, fully hours before an attack was to be expected. The offer to surrender, in fact, followed the part of the Brazilian government. Desterro, the port and island in the south Rio bay, as described by the Brazilian nin-

ister, is about as hopeless as it well could be. Their only chance lies in reinforce-ment by Admiral Mello with the Aquidaban the harbor, but it is improbable that they could do it again, now that the govern-Minister Mendonca hopes that Mello will not make the attempt, for aside from the bloodshed that would follow, he wishes to

ister Mendonca feels that once the head of the rebellion at Rio is crushed the trouble in the south can be easily quelled. pointed out that this would be impracticable, for Santos lies ten miles up the river from the sea and the bar cannot be crossed by the Aquidiban, while the unarmored Republica would be no match for the gov-

ernment forts. Minister Mendonca did not believe that, in main with them and fight to the end.

THE SUGAR QUESTION. It Will Come in Free Under the Reci-

procity Treatles. There is one feature of the sugar question as involved in the tariff bill reported from the Senate finance committee which has

been overlooked. The fear that this bill bill in its amended form will modify the might not operate to abrogate the reciprocity treaties made with several countries under proclamation by Mr. Harrison has

reciprocity treaties now in existence are not abrogated, sugar will-continue to come in free of duty from Cuba, from Germany, from Brazil, San Domingo, the British pos-sessions and all other sugar-producing countries which entered into treatles under the reciprocity provisions of the McKinley law. So long as those treatles are in existence, therefore, no duty placed upon sugar by a general law will prevent the free importation of sugar.

Postal Treaty With Newfoundland. It is expected at the Post Office Department that the President will sign the parcels-post treaty with Newfoundland today. The treaty was signed by Postmaster General Bissell January 8, and will take effect April 1. It provides for the transmission of mails, limited to 11,000 pounds annually, at 12 cents a pound.

Today's Cabinet Meeting.

The Sanitary League.

SOMETHING WRONG

A Startling Amendment Inserted in the Race Course Bill.

REDUCING THE LIMIT TO ONE MILE

Senators Declare the Committee Never Adopted It.

TWO REPORTS.

A curious legislative error-to put it charitably-was discovered in the Senate today. It has an important bearing on local matters and should it not be corrected may lead to serious results.

Senator Gibson this morning presented to the Senate the favorable report from the District committee on Senate bill 1280, known as the Blackburn bill, which is intended to exclude the Washington Jockey Club from the anti-pool selling bill provisions of the 2d of March, 1891. Mr. Gallinger then asked leave to present a minority report on the same subject, signed by himself and Senator Proctor. A short time afterwards one of the clerks of the time afterwards one of the clerks of the Senate, in examining the papers, discovered that in the original bill it is provided that there shall be no pool selling within one mile of the city limits, whereas in the bill submitted by Mr. Gibson the draft of which was furnished by the District Commissioners in typewriter, as a substitute for the Blackburn bill and adopted by the committee, there had been inserted in writing the words "half of a," so that the bill would permit pool selling up to half a mile would permit pool selling up to half a mile of the city limits. The clerk hurriedly reported his discov-

ery to Senator Gallinger, and then to Sena-tor Gibson, and finally to Senator Harris. Another dispatch was received at a late hour last night by Secretary Gresham from Minister Thompson, containing the additional information that Gama asks only that he and his officers may be allowed to leave the country, and that the lives of his private soldiers and sailors be spared.

It is regarded by prominent officials as without question that the Brazilian government will accept the surrender with the terms asked for.

Secretary Gresham believes that this marks the end of the war.

There is considerable surprise that the offer of surrender should have been made through the Portuguese commander, who up to this time has not shown any particular disposition to take a hand in the conflict, It is not thought, however, that the

will be discussed and settled at the matter will be discussed and settled at the meet-ing of the committee on Friday :-ext. Mean-while, however, the bill as reported changes the limit from one mile to half a mile.

The Substitute.

The bill as drawn by Senator Blackburn exempted from the provisions of the act of March, 1891, the Washington Jockey Club by title, and gave them permission to make books at their spring and fall meeted the adopting of a substitute bill. The

Commissioners said:
"The reasons which actuate the Commissioners in submitting this substitute are that the bill as referred to the Commission ers contemplates the giving of a specific, special and exclusive privilege to one cor-poration, while the proposed substitute, prepared by the Commissioners, is of gen-

eral application."
The substitute provides that the act of 1891, shall not apply to book making at the spring and fall meetings of any jockey club or other racing association conducted beyond one mile"—here occurs the amend-ment—"from the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and whose track is not less than one mile in length. The provision is retained in the bill that such meetings shall occur between the 1st of March and the 15th of December, and shall not exceed eighteen days in length

The Minority Report. The minority report signed by Senators

Gallinger and Proctor is as follows: "On the 31st day of January, 1883, an act was approved which provided that 'every person who shall in the District of Columbia set up or keep any gambling table or and Republica, and in the opinion of the minister this is a very slender chance indeed. These two vessels have succeeded in for the purpose of gaming, or any gambling running past the forts at the entrance to device commonly called A. B. C. Faro Bank, E. O., Rouiette Equality, Keno, Thimbles or Little Joker, or any kind of gambling table or gambling device, adapted, devised and designed for the purpose of playing any game of chance for property or who shall induce, entice or permit any person to bet or play at or upon any such gaming table or gambling device or on the side or against the keeper thereor on the side or against the keeper there-of, shall, on conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fin

"That law is still in force, and doubtles dces much toward suppressing gambling in the District. On the 2d of March, 1891, an act was approved, entitled an act to prevent bookmaking and pool selling in the District of Columbia,' the first section of which provides 'that it shall be unlawful for any person or association of persons in Washington and Georgetown, or within the District of Columbia within a mile of the event of the rejection of his terms of capitulation. Gama would desert his men and make his escape on the Portuguese corvette. If he failed to secure a guarantee of vette, for his men be doubtless would reelection, or any contest of any kind of base ball. "It is claimed that it was the intenti-

imprisonment for aterm not more than ten

years.

of the last named act to permit bookmaking and pool selling on race tracks located more than one mile from the boundaries of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the language of the act seems to justify that contention. It did not, however, modify or repeal the act of January 31, 1883, and bookmaking and pool selling continue to be prohibited under that act. The present tling on race tracks situated within on mile from the boundaries of the said cities.
"We are of the opinion that the prinled to a discussion and examination of the question, which puts it beyond question that the principle embodied in the act of January 31, 1883, is a wholesome and wise provision. It absolutely prohibits gambling by cards to Hawaii, which is a treaty of a different class.

"We are of the opinion that the principle embodied in the act of January 31, 1883, is a wholesome and wise provision. It absolutely prohibits gambling by cards or otherwise in all parts of the District of Columbia. The poor man who is caught at a game of policy, keno, roulette, or any other of the well-known devices of the This being so the fact stares Congress in the face that no matter what duty may be placed on sugar by this act, as long as the reciprocity treaties now in the face of that the present bill misnamed a bill to more effectually suppress gampling in the District Congress of the suppress gampling in the literature of the suppress gampling in the literature of the suppress gampling in the suppress g suppress gambling in the District of Co-lumbia, proposes to legalize gambling on race tracks in the interests of the rich and the professional sporting element of the community. We believe that the proposed legislation is vicious in principle and for that reason dissent from the report of the committee and recommend that adverse action be taken on the bill when it comes before the Senate for consideration." It will be seen from the minority report that these two Senators signing it had nothing in mind to suggest the change from a mile to a half mile limit.

Threw Himself Under an Engine's

Wheels Before His Wife's Eyes. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., March 18 .-Joseph Harshberger, a wealthy farmer of Jamestown, committed suicide here lest

night in a most dramatic manner. He was The cabinet meeting today was attended at the Crawfordsville Big Four station by all the members. The Brazilian revolutives. He was in apparently good health with his family, who had been visiting relation and the Bering sea regulations are understood to have been the main subjects of discussion. The session was shorter than usual.

and spirits, but when the train came rolling in he exclaimed: "Farewell, ye worms of earth!" and leaped from the platform and thrust his head on the track before the engine. He was instantly killed before the eyes of nearly 100 persons. His horrified wife fell fainting, and is now raving mad. The March meeting of the council of the Sanitary League will be held this evening No motive can be ascribed for the deed ex-at the board of trade rooms.

ness stand.